

CHEAP HOME JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.

Charlotte, (N. C.) May 26, 1837.

[NO. 347.]

T. J. Motte, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance;
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within
two months.

Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the
year.

A *Letter to the Editor* of a week is dis-
counted, at the end of the year, and is considered
as a new engagement.

Advertisers inserted at the usual rates.

Agent.—Major H. M. Collier, is appointed an
agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive
money and give receipts in my name. T. J. M.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MAY,	MOON'S PHASES.
1837.	Wednesday, 1837.
Friday, 1837.	For May, 1837.
Saturday, 1837.	1. 1. 1.
Sunday, 1837.	2. 2. 2.
Monday, 1837.	3. 3. 3.
Tuesday, 1837.	4. 4. 4.
Wednesday, 1837.	5. 5. 5.
Thursday, 1837.	6. 6. 6.

MANGEL WURZEL OR FIELD BEET.

A few remarks on the nature of this crop, now the season has arrived for commencing it, may not be unacceptable.

The Soil.—In hot, when a clayey loam; and any soil if ploughed deep and well manured will produce good crops, as the principal requisite is depth and fertility.

The Sowing.—Should be done in the early part of May, although it is frequently performed later. Where the ground is very moist should be sown upon ridges; but in ordinary cases, it succeeds best when planted in drills without ridging. T. and H. Little, of Newbury, Mass., who raised upwards of thirty tons to one acre, prepared the ground and sowed in the following manner: After one deep ploughing, the ground was harrowed two and a half feet apart, and the measure put in the furrows, and covered with the plow; a roller was then passed on the top of the ridge thus formed, to pulverize the lumps, level the surface, and press the soil and manure together. The seed were then dibbled with the finger over the measure, about six or eight inches apart. John Hare Powell sow his harrow thus: "The holes for the seeds were made by a wheel, containing pegs in its circumference, which penetrated the ground about an inch, leaving intervals of four inches; the rows were made two feet apart; two capsules (or berries) were dropped in each hole; the wheel of a common harrow was then passed over them, thus compressing the earth, and leaving a slight rut for the retention of moisture."

The quantity of seed.—For acre should be about four pounds; for although this is a large allowance, the expense is small when compared with the insurance of an even crop. Great care should be taken that the seed of the common red and white beet is not mixed with it. Unless the ground be very moist, the seed, before sowing, should be soaked about 48 hours in soft water. After the plants have come up, they should be thinned to about eight inches distance from each other in the rows.

The after culture.—Consists principally in the free use of the cultivator, and in keeping the land perfectly clear of weeds. Col. Powel describes his success in the culture of this crop, to deep and thorough ploughing; to the use of cultivators, which complete the production of the tilth; to the destruction of weeds on their first appearance; to sowing the smallest space upon which a horse can walk between the rows; and above all, to planting the seeds of a proper kind upon a surface which is kept perfectly clean.

Gideon B. Smith of Baltimore, in 1832, planted one-sixth of an acre which had been intended for early corn, and had been manured the previous year. The seeds were sown in drills two feet asunder, and eight inches apart in the drills, and covered with corn. When the plants were up, a heading hoe was passed over the field, and afterwards a small plough run through it twice, turning out the weeds with a hoe. This was all the cultivation it had; and the whole labor, including the original preparation of the ground, did not exceed two full days work for one man. The crop was upwards of seventy-five bushels; and might have been much larger, as there were many vacant places of six or eight feet length in the rows; and other places where the roots were injured by being crowded. The soil was a fair medium mould, a mixture of clay, sand, and vegetable matter.

The produce per acre.—Under ordinary culture, may be estimated at from six hundred to a thousand bushels. Where, however, the ground is ploughed very deep, well manured, and well cultivated, much larger crops have been obtained, of which a few instances are here given.

Gideon Foster, of Charleston, Middlesex county, Mass., raised forty-three tons

The premium crop of Tristram and Henry Little of Newbury, Mass., was 33 tons, 9 cwt. and 14 lbs. to an acre, or more than one hundred bushels.

Col. Powel inclosed certificates to the

resident of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, showing that sixteen hundred and forty-four bushels of mangal wurzel,

were produced upon eight thousand four hundred and fifty-eight pounds, were produced upon acre and fourteen pounds; and a part of the same field containing thirteen contiguous rows, produced at the rate of two thousand and thirty-five bushels per acre, weighing 44 tons, 8 cwt. and 27 lbs.

Henry Thornton of Baltimore, raised in 1832, no less than one thousand of an acre, 8 tons, 14 cwt. and 8 qrs.; or at the rate of about sixty tons to the acre.

In good land, single roots of the mangal wurzel often weigh nine or ten pounds, and sometimes even fourteen or fifteen pounds each; and J. A. Kenney of Newton, Mass., raised in 1833, a single root weighing no less than thirty-six pounds.

Use.—This root is admirably adapted for feeding nearly all domestic animals. It is the best of known food for store swine; and swine fatten upon it, yielding fine pork of good flavor, when fed to them raw, equally well as upon boiled potatoes, by which the fat and flavor of boiling is saved. Col. Powel says, "My next cattle prefer mangal wurzel to any other root which I have offered to them. I have found its effects in producing large secretions of good milk, very great." * * * Its application as food for sheep is not the least important of its uses. Sheep usually at the season when grass cannot be supplied. The health of themselves and the thrift of their lambs, essentially depend upon succulent food being had. I am inclined to think that no small portion of the success which English breeders have met, is to be ascribed to the large stores of roots, which they have always at command."

In autumn, when the quantity of milk from cows often diminishes greatly, it may be restored by cutting the leaves of this plant and feeding them. In some instances the quantity has been doubled by this means. The leaves soon grow again, and may be cut every fortnight. Cows fed twice a day in winter, upon 20 lbs. of the roots at a time, together with 4 or 5 pounds of hay or chopped straw, will, it is asserted, give as much milk as in summer.

In some instances when fed to cattle and sheep, this root is said to have produced scouring. This may be owing either to the soil adhering to the roots when eaten, or to the sudden commencement of feeding on them exclusively, instead of there being mixed with a proper proportion of dry feed, such as hay, meal, or chopped straw.

This crop has several important advantages in its cultivation. It is little affected by changes of the weather; suffers little from drought; thrives in moist soils; and is not attacked by any insect; and prepares the ground well for succeeding crops. The roots may be kept sound and fresh for eight or ten months.

Farmers who value their land, would find it greatly to their interest to direct their attention more to the cultivation of this crop. It has been found that two tons of mangal wurzel are equal to one ton of hay for feeding milch cows; and that three tons are equal to one of hay for feeding cattle in general. Any one may readily calculate from this, how much greater a number of cattle may be supported by this means, from a given quantity of land, than by the usual mode of feeding them exclusively on grass and hay. Supposing for instance that thirty tons of mangal wurzel are the average product per acre, then we shall have an amount from one acre alone equal to from ten to fifteen tons of hay. Now if a method should be devised for raising this amount of hay from an acre, it would excite universal attention and inquiry; but this crop, although possessing advantages not less important, is almost entirely neglected.

Great Natural Curiosity.—There is now to be seen at the American Museum, a nondescript animal, apparently of the lizard species, but which really seems to be a union of the frog, the tortoise, and lizard. The head and body resemble those of the tortoise, but in addition to the coat of mail, of this reptile is covered with numerous rows of sharp spines extending in semicircular lines down the back, one row completely encompassing the body. Those on the head are arranged in pairs, about an inch in length. The legs and tail denote the lizard, the under part of the body the frog. The history of this strange creature is as curious as the animal itself; as will be perceived by the following note which was received with it:

"Presented to the American Museum by Mrs. Caroline Wilson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, it having been given her by a Texas officer under Gen. Houston, and taken to Texas at the time Santa Anna was captured." What is most remarkable, the animal is said to have taken no food from the time it was found until its arrival in this city, last October. From that period to the present, it is positively known to have subsisted without any visible nourishment; and yet it is as lively as at first. By what means it has been able to endure so long a fast especially during the winter, when there are no insects on which similar animals are said to feed is a matter of conjecture, and worthy of the attention of naturalists.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New York Courier, says that Jacksonism and Van Burenism have sprung in Louisiana and Mississippi, in the same ratio as Cotton and other produce have risen in price.

Ambition Generals.—Washington was a surveyor, and in after life a farmer—Expressive silence! more his praise." Knox was a book-binder and stationer. Morgan hero of the Cowpens was a drayman. Tarleton got from him a sound lecture on that subject. Greene was a blacksmith, and withal a quaker, albeit through all his southern campaigns, particularly at the Eutaw Springs he put off the outward man. Arnold—I ask pardon for naming him in such company)—was a grocer and provision store keeper in New Haven, where his sign is still to be seen; the same that decorated his shop, before the revolution. Gates, who opened Burgoyne's eye to the fact that he could not "march through the United States with 5000 men," was a "regular built soldier," but after the revolution a farmer. Warren the martyr of Bunker Hill, was a physician and hesitated not to exhibit to his countrymen a splendid example of the manner in which American physicians should practice when called upon by their country. Marion the "old fox" of the South, was a cow boy. Sumter, the "fighting cock" of South Carolina was a shepherd boy.

Dreadful Slaughter and Cannibalism in New Zealand.—Late accounts state that the first establishment of Mr. Jones at Sydney, was attacked by 500 of the natives of Waikato, Matamata and Tauranga. Of 120 in the establishment, every man was killed, and the women and children made prisoners, which latter were savagely butchered with tomahawks, their heads and limbs scattered about in every direction. On their return they fell in with 13 of a hostile tribe, whom they murdered, and then feasted on their flesh, which they baked in ovens.

A Clergyman frozen to death.—On the 10th ultimo the body of a man about sixty years old was found in the prairie, a few miles beyond Knoxville, who had evidently frozen to death. His saddlebags were found upon a tree close by, and contained papers which made known his name and residence, though our informant recollects neither. He had breakfasted on the preceding Tuesday at Mr. Gilmore's, on Spoon river, where he made himself known as an Englishman, and a Presbyterian minister. —*Pecoria Register.*

This confederacy, sprawled out across the continent, from Canada to Texas, certainly looks not unlike a huge, mis-shaped giant: his head cool and calculating enough, New England; New York, his gullet; Pennsylvania, his broad shoulders; most fit for carrying burdens; the South his heart; Kentucky his paunch; Tennessee, his entrails; Ohio, his rump; the "great west his legs—the migratory and vagrant part of him." —*Columbia Telescope.*

Melting of Coin.—It is computed that the consumption of silver coin, in manufactures in this city, is annually upwards of \$100,000; that of gold \$1,000,000. In Boston the sum used in this way of the article of silver alone, in one establishment, is 100,000 ounces. In Providence both silver and gold are used to the amount of \$100,000 annually in the various branches of manufacture. In Philadelphia \$500,000. —*N. Y. Post.*

Mrs. Fitzherbert., the much esteemed and highly-respected widow of George IV., died at Brighton on the 28th of March. She has always received great attention from the royal family, and no dispute is made of the fact that she was married to an authority you had given me before you left Nashville, to say you desired it should not be done. I told Gen. Jackson that I thought, after having had considerable opportunities of forming a correct estimate, that I felt satisfied that two thirds of the members of that Assembly were indisposed to support Van Buren, and would not do it, if they could get any other respectable man of their own principles to vote for; that the Assembly was only restrained from nominating Judge White, by his own disinclination to such nomination, and an apprehension that in the condition of the public feeling in the United States, (it was just after the removal of the deposits) that this nomination might throw such a firebrand into the ranks of the administration as might break down Judge White, and prostrate the whole party; and throw the power of the Government into the hands of the Bank party, and by the further consideration, that as Tennessee had the incumbent of the presidency, that it might be considered arrogant in them to be the first to nominate another of her citizens for that high office. I also stated to Gen. Jackson my opinion, that if Judge White should receive a respectable nomination anywhere out of the State, that it would be immediately and generally followed up in Tennessee. I told the President that immediately after the rise of the Assembly, and before I left Nashville, I had written to Judge White a full account of the state of things at Nashville, all that had occurred, the part that I had taken, and the reasons that had induced me, and that Judge White had immediately answered me, approving of my course, and stating that if he had been nominated, that under the state of things that then existed at Washington, he should have full bold to put down the movement under his own hand and signature.

I further told Gen. Jackson, that I thought there was a decided indisposition in Tennessee to support Van Buren, and intimated to him that although under the circumstances that there existed, I had it as my duty to oppose, among the members, any attempt by the Assembly to bring out Judge White, that I did not like to support Van Buren, if I could please myself; better. Gen. Jackson entered warmly into a vindication of Van Buren, spoke of him in the highest terms, said that he was the man to whom the people generally out of Tennessee, was holding a vote out for his successor.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New

York Courier, says that Jacksonism and Van Burenism have sprung in Louisiana and Mississippi,

in the same ratio as Cotton and other produce have risen in price.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New

York Courier, says that Jacksonism and Van Burenism have sprung in Louisiana and Mississippi,

in the same ratio as Cotton and other produce have risen in price.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New

York Courier, says that Jacksonism and Van Burenism have sprung in Louisiana and Mississippi,

in the same ratio as Cotton and other produce have risen in price.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New

York Courier, says that Jacksonism and Van Burenism have sprung in Louisiana and Mississippi,

in the same ratio as Cotton and other produce have risen in price.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New

York Courier, says that Jacksonism and Van Burenism have sprung in Louisiana and Mississippi,

in the same ratio as Cotton and other produce have risen in price.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New

York Courier, says that Jacksonism and Van Burenism have sprung in Louisiana and Mississippi,

in the same ratio as Cotton and other produce have risen in price.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New

York Courier, says that Jacksonism and Van Burenism have sprung in Louisiana and Mississippi,

in the same ratio as Cotton and other produce have risen in price.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New

York Courier, says that Jacksonism and Van Burenism have sprung in Louisiana and Mississippi,

in the same ratio as Cotton and other produce have risen in price.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New

York Courier, says that Jacksonism and Van Burenism have sprung in Louisiana and Mississippi,

in the same ratio as Cotton and other produce have risen in price.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New

York Courier, says that Jacksonism and Van Burenism have sprung in Louisiana and Mississippi,

in the same ratio as Cotton and other produce have risen in price.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New

York Courier, says that Jacksonism and Van Burenism have sprung in Louisiana and Mississippi,

in the same ratio as Cotton and other produce have risen in price.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New

York Courier, says that Jacksonism and Van Burenism have sprung in Louisiana and Mississippi,

in the same ratio as Cotton and other produce have risen in price.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New

York Courier, says that Jacksonism and Van Burenism have sprung in Louisiana and Mississippi,

in the same ratio as Cotton and other produce have risen in price.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New

York Courier, says that Jacksonism and Van Burenism have sprung in Louisiana and Mississippi,

in the same ratio as Cotton and other produce have risen in price.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New

York Courier, says that Jacksonism and Van Burenism have sprung in Louisiana and Mississippi,

in the same ratio as Cotton and other produce have risen in price.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New

York Courier, says that Jacksonism and Van Burenism have sprung in Louisiana and Mississippi,

in the same ratio as Cotton and other produce have risen in price.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New

York

It is, however, sufficient to say, that the fabrications put forth by Judge White and his supporters, who it seems from your narrative, regarding the various efforts made for their success, during the last session of Congress, in the House of Representatives, the public know how to estimate their assertions. It was worth the trouble, there is not one of their narratives with which they have connected my name, so far as I have heard, that could not be proved to have failed, by all the persons whom they represent as bearing a part in what they pretend to describe.

But I do not blame these sophists. Judge White himself, in his Knoxville speech, did not hesitate to lead the way in this sort of traducition. To distinguish his own purity and claim credit for disinterested moderation in declining the Vice Presidency, (and at the same moment when he was seeking the Presidency itself, and scheming for it by boasting of his incomparable modesty,) he gave the people of Tennessee to understand that, I had attempted to purchase his support w^t Mr. Van Buren by an offer of the Vice Presidency; or that his consideration, with the Presidency itself in reversion. There never was a greater libel than this. There is about as much truth in it, as there was sincerity in that lame apology in the Judge's letter to Mr. Pryor Lee, wherein Judge White pretends he was desirous to prevent my election to the Senate of the United States, and said my bitterest enemy to that body, giving him a high station whence to scatter calumny against me merely for my good—namely, to advance my pretensions to the Chief Magistracy, by saving me from the suspicion of accepting the senatorial office as a means of advancing myself! An office which he lately accepted under circumstances which subjected him to the identical imputation from which he was so anxious to screen me! This and many recent developments of character, show that Judge White under strong temptation, has a lax code of morals for himself; and his remarkable readiness to invent pretexts to cover the naked and palpable selfishness of his late speculations and multiplied inconsistencies, shows that he need not tax the invention of his subordinate instruments for falsehood to suit his exigencies. Whether, then, he has fabricated himself the improbable story to which you refer, in addition to the other shameful imputations with which he has associated my name, or is indebted for them to some of the numerous family of the O'Briens, is matter of little moment to me. They all now stand in equal credit with the country.

I am, sir,
Your most ob't servt.
ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. Adam Huntzman, in Congress.
P. S. As Judge White has been the subject of your letter and this reply to it, you will please show him this my answer. A. J.

Copy of a letter to the Hon. Adam Huntzman from the Hon. Hugh L. White.

Dear Sir: Herewith I return the correspondence between you and the President, dated the 1st and 2nd inst., which you handed me this afternoon. As you requested, I have not shown it to any person, nor have I mentioned it to any one that I have seen.

I feel called on, when returning it, to say something in relation to its contents.

In the President's answer he has no recollection of Mr. O'Brien, and thinks it not likely would have been catalogued by an entire stranger, &c.

I never said that Mr. O'Brien had conversed with, or asked him a question, but that he heard him make the statement in answer to questions put by others in Jonesborough. All I know is, that O'Brien gave me the information. He is a respectable man. I believe what he told me to be true, and the circumstance that the President does not recollect any thing on the subject is only additional proof that the best of us cannot recollect what we have said. Our colleague general Carter, was present, and heard my conversation with Mr. O'Brien, and to him I refer you for the accuracy of my statement.

As to the other parts of the President's letter, I regret to find the temper in which it is written. It indulges in statements and aspersions not only erroneous, but unfeudal and unjust.

Every thing in the speech stated as of my own knowledge was true, and every thing derived from the information of other I then believed, and yet believe, to be true. I hope you will not deem me unreasonable, when I ask a copy of this correspondence.

I do not complain of the injunction imposed not to show it to any person; but if you have allowed others to see it, and make its contents to be unfairly treated, then you ought to remove that injustice. Most sincerely and truly yours,

H. L. WHITE.

Copy of a letter from John O'Brien, Esq. to the Hon. W. B. Carter.

PUBLIC IRON WORKS,

January 10, 1837.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 5th instant was received, requesting me to state the particulars respecting an expression I heard General Jackson make when in Jonesborough. On the evening of the day of General Jackson's arrival in Jonesborough, I accidentally happened at the place, and after night, was invited by the Hon. John Blair to walk with him to Nathan Gammie's, Esq., to see the President. I accompanied him, and was introduced by him to the president. Immediately after my introduction, I took a seat but a short distance from the President, near Mr. Donelson and Gen. Gammie, Esq. I was so near the President that I could distinctly hear every word he said. He was asked by some gentlemen in the room (for there were several present) what he thought of several of the Tennessee delegation in Congress; to all of which questions he replied. Amongst the rest, he was asked what he thought of Mr. M'Lean. He replied, "He is on the fence, sir, and I do not know which side he will fall." I remained in the room a short time after the General had made the foregoing expression, and left the room with the Hon. John Blair.

Enclosed is a certificate from under the hand of Christian E. Carriger, Esq., who accompanied the Hon. John Blair and myself from Mr. Blair's to Mr. Gammie's. I will go to Jonesborough this evening, and endeavor to obtain the statement of some gentlemen there who were present at the time, which I will enclose to you as soon as I obtain them.

With high consideration,
I remain your friend,

JOHN O'BRIEN.

Gen. W. B. CARTER.

Certificate of Christian E. Carriger, Esq.

January 10, 1837.

I do hereby certify, that on General Jackson's last visit to Jonesborough, on his way to the Hermitage, at the request of the Hon. John Blair, I went in company with him and John O'Brien, Esq. to see the General, at Nathan Gammie's, Esq. That at Mr. Gammie's in presence of Mr. O'Brien and several other gentlemen, I heard one gentleman ask the General several questions respecting the Tennessee delegation; among other questions, what he thought of the Hon. Adam Huntzman. "He is on the fence, sir, and I do not know on which side he will fall," was the General's reply, (as near as I can remember verbatim.)

On under my hand,

CHRISTIAN E. CARRIGER.

New York, May 10.

From the Correspondent of the New-York Tribune.

NEW YORK, MAY 10.

Voilà le commencement du fin! The BANKS of this city, such and all, have SUSPENDED SPECIE PAYMENT! The bankers met last night, and deliberated till a late hour, when all but three resolved to suspend specie payment. This morning the three did the same thing. The Common Council being in session at midnight, the banks making a representation to them of what was to be announced in the morning papers, they, in concert with the Mayor, ordered out two regiments of the military, who were on parade this morning as soon as the morning papers were in general circulation. The city is therefore quiet. There is no alarm. Wall street has been thronged with great crowds. The excitement is great, but there are no riotous movements. I have some anxiety about the night, but I presume the military will be kept at hand, if the banks had not taken this course voluntarily, they would have been compelled to do it to-day, for the run was universal, not only of bill-holders, but of depositors also.

There is no doubt that all the Safety Fund Banks in this State will now suspend specie payment. Gold and silver being at a premium, and paper being necessarily the circulation of this great city, the State must inevitably follow.

The Chamber of Commerce meet to-night to deliberate upon the crisis. The banks have agreed to send a committee to Albany to ask for a suspension of the safety-fund law, which infests upon them a forfeiture of their charter if they suspend specie payment 90 days. The merchants held a meeting to-day at the Exchange, and agreed to stand by the banks in upholding confidence as far as possible.

Stocks have gone up of course from five to ten per cent. People who have money to pay are much happier, as they can pay it now. There is no reason why people should be alarmed, and as yet they are not.

There is confidence in the solvency of the banks. Failures will cease in a great degree after this week is over. I hope the Government at Washington is now satisfied with their "EXPERIMENT."

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 10.

Yesterday, in my hasty communication, I told you the banks were beginning to go. Unfortunately this has proved but too true. News from New York has just reached here (5 o'clock) that all the banks except three have suspended specie payment.

The brokers universally have ceased to exchange bank notes. Fifty dollars in paper will not now command \$10 in specie.

So much for "the Domestic Exchange," as boasted of in the last Message. This evening the banks in Philadelphia are expected to shut up, and will not open to-morrow.—

So I am informed from the first authority.

Constitution is at its height: groups are

assembled here and there in the streets;

round the Post Office, on the steps, in the Exchange; anxiety, alarm, terror, are stamped on men's countenances. Is this the boasted "Experiment"? Ought men to be allowed to experiment with *fulminates*, and blow up cities and people in the experiment? And, alas! who are the sufferers?

The poor, the needy, the laborer, the mechanic, women and children! the mass and the million; in a word the "DEAR PEOPLE," to whom whom the terrible explosion was fabricated! Let us yet hope: much more danger is to be feared from the dispute and alarm of this event, than from the event itself, bad as it is.

THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

THURSDAY, 11 o'clock A. M.

At a meeting of the Officers and Directors of the several banks of the city and county of Philadelphia held at the Exchange on Wednesday evening, May 10, 1837.

Thomas Sparks, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Jacob Frith was appointed Secretary.

The proceedings of the meeting of the Merchants and Citizens, held at the Exchange, in relation to the suspension of specie payments, having been presented and read, a committee of one officer from each bank was appointed to prepare a preamble and resolutions, who retired, and after some time reported the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, under the peculiar circumstances in which this community finds itself placed by the suspension of specie payments by our sister city of New York; and whereas, in the existing state of the balances between the cities, which would cause a certain abstraction of the chief part of our specie basis, much of which could never be re-claimed; and whereas, the measure had been recommended by large meetings of citizens, to the proceedings of which publicity will be given in the morning: therefore

Resolved, That this meeting recommend a temporary suspension of specie payments as a measure which, however painful, will be less disastrous to the community and institutions of this city and county, than a vain attempt to continue its payment in the present state of things.

Resolved, That, in the mean time, the notes of all the banks will be received at the different banks as usual, in payment of debts and on deposits.

NEW YORK, MAY 11.

There is nothing particularly new in this city. The agony is over. Calmness has taken possession of the public mind. The

crowds have dispersed. City bank notes per change will remove temporary inconvenience freely as pertains all parts of the city, business, and as in the past the commercial prosperity of payment of bills of exchange.

New York, May 11.

All of all parties in this city felt some anxiety to read what the Government organ would say, when the explosion of the Safety Fund System should be heard in Washington. Tame it is as a kitten! Even the Government, we learn, is bankrupt now! It cannot pay its debts in a legal sense! It has not a dollar of gold and silver in the world! The Government which seemed to triumph in the ruin of the merchants, and to regard with glee the merchants as they broke, cannot now even pay the seamen on board of a national ship, in this city in gold and silver! I saw the President of one of its favorite pens in a broker's shop this morning, buying silver! and this under an Administration which was to make the gold pass out of the interstices of the poor man's purse, and run up the Mississippi as the water runs down! The Globe boasted that the mints would soon be full, and threatened to take cast loads from the pet banks there to be coined. The Secretary of the Treasury now has not a sixpence in the world. He cannot make his transfers under the distribution act even. He is powerless in the prostration the Experiment has brought about. All this is, indeed, the commencement of the end.

The City Government of New York has refused to issue small notes, and the vote was unanimous. They very properly say that the Legislature can assume the responsibility if they choose, and they see no reason why a whig city should come forth and snatch the currency from an experiment which we are yet told by some people is a good one.

The Boston Banks have suspended specie payments. All New England must now follow. All the Safety Fund (New York) Banks explode the moment the news from New York reaches them. The Legislature of Massachusetts will, it is said, be forthwith called together. The Legislature of New Jersey is already summoned. The State must now go to work, and attempt to revive the patient whom the Experiment has killed. But, can they? No, never. I shall be very slow to believe that the hundreds of Banks in twenty-six bank-creating States can ever resume specie payments; for concert is impossible; and when silver is worth ten per cent., the Banks, issuing notes at six and seven per cent. will never lose three and four per cent. for patriotism. The patient is killed at last!

The Yankees were behind-hand this time; two gentlemen from Boston arrived express in the city this morning, and presented notes and drafts to the amount of nine hundred and forty thousand dollars, demanding specie for them; but they were too late; the decree had gone forth. Last night was a restless and sleepless night to bank directors and others connected with banks; their deserted wives sat up in vain expectation of their return home; their aching heads pressed no soft pillow that night, preparing as they were for a blow up in the morning.—At one o'clock in the morning it was decided to suspend. As things are, the suspension is absolutely necessary. If the measure had not been resorted to, every dollar of specie would this day have been swept clear out of the city.

There is no small change for a note to be had in the city; the market is almost at a stand still. They will not take notes unless you lay out the whole amount; in which case some few will take them, but most of the market people reject them altogether.

The United States Bank would not come

into the measure last night, and were prepared this morning to pay specie; urgent remonstrances were, however, made to them by the other banks, d^c, and only at exactly three minutes to nine o'clock, the hour of opening, they (wisely no doubt) changed their mind and came in, and orders were given to sweep from off the counter the immense piles of silver and gold which were there prepared for distribution.

New York men were on the alert yesterday, and drew out some large sums; but the news arrived immediately after them, and the hour of three arriving immediately gave some breathing time. The city is tranquil so far, at present, but presents, nevertheless, an extraordinary aspect; men's minds are unhinged by such events; thousands of men agitated with vague fears are wandering about destitute of employ; disturbances are expected at night—the police are prepared, and have arms in readiness.

The wave which has begun at New York will roll on, no doubt; it has, perhaps, already reached you at Washington. The Philadelphia banks forfeit their charters by this act; but of course they will be triumphantly sustained, in consideration of the emergency and wisdom of the measure.

So great is the distress and inconvenience resulting from the impossibility of changing a note for food, that it is proposed to resort immediately to the issue of small notes from one dollar to one cent: these are vulgarly called skin-plasters. The City Council meet this evening, and will then no doubt decide upon the measure; it would afford change at all events; but, as it is now, you cannot buy a loaf of bread, or even a cent's worth of *toffy*, with five dollars! *Nil desperandum!* The breeze will blow off, and soft and gentle gales fill, but not burst, again our canvas.

A Treasury draft for \$200, on the Bank of North America has been protested! Faithful guardians of the National treasure, these pet depositaries! This disgraceful transaction amounts in truth to the simple fact, that the GOVERNMENT is bankrupt, and cannot pay so small a sum as \$200! These are, indeed, humble results of the late President's "humble efforts." It will be said, "ridiculous; the bank only is bankrupt;" but *qui facit per alium, facit per se*; and we here see what might, could, would, and must happen, in all its dreadful and shameful extent, if the broad-cast system of spreading out the public treasure among little speculating banks, in every section of the Union, is continued.

TO THE COLLECTORS OR THE CUSTOMS.

"If the banks where you deposit should suspend specie payments, you will yourself collect and keep safely in your own hands the public money for all duties at your port, until further directions are given to you by this Department how to deposit, transfer, or pay it." You must, of course, continue to adhere to the existing laws of Congress, and to the former instructions of the

Treasury, in respect to the kind of coin which is to be used, and which it is directed to your duty to receive payment in made in specie, and the mode of payment which are at present.

LEVI WOODBURY,

"Secretary of the Treasury."

This notice, fresh from the Treasury, leaving Washington only last night, was stuck up in the Exchange here, and excited indignation, not to say disgust. Such recklessness, wanton cruelty and injustice is without parallel in history.

The City has issued its notes, and great satisfaction and relief is the consequence. No inconvenience are now felt from the suspension; confidence is felt in the City Bank notes generally, and the want of ready money is removed; but also for "DRAFTS ON EXCHANGE." We to those who receive money from other parts of the Union; and good undoubted notes, from places only a few miles distant, are alight as diamonds. The gold passes out of the interstices of the poor man's purse, and runs up the Mississippi as the water runs down! The Globe boasted that the mints would soon be full, and threatened to take cast loads from the pet banks there to be coined. The Secretary of the Treasury now has not a sixpence in the world. He cannot make his transfers under the distribution act even. He is powerless in the prostration the Experiment has brought about. All this is, indeed, the commencement of the end.

The City Government of New York has

refused to issue small notes, and the vote was unanimous. They very properly say that the Legislature can assume the responsibility if they choose, and they see no reason why a whig city should come forth and snatch the currency from an experiment which we are yet told by some people is a good one.

The Boston Banks have suspended specie payments. All New England must now follow. All the Safety Fund (New York) Banks explode the moment the news from New York reaches them. The Legislature of Massachusetts will, it is said, be forthwith called together. The Legislature of New Jersey is already summoned. The State must now go to work, and attempt to revive the patient whom the Experiment has killed. But, can they? No, never. I shall be very slow to believe that the hundreds of Banks in twenty-six bank-creating States can ever resume specie payments; for concert is impossible; and when silver is worth ten per cent., the Banks, issuing notes at six and seven per cent. will never lose three and four per cent. for patriotism. The patient is killed at last!

The Boston Banks have suspended specie payments. All New England must now follow. All the Safety Fund (New York) Banks explode the moment the news from New York reaches them. The Legislature of Massachusetts will, it is said, be forthwith called together. The Legislature of New Jersey is already summoned. The State must now go to work, and attempt to revive the patient whom the Experiment has killed. But, can they? No, never. I shall be very slow to believe that the hundreds of Banks in twenty-six bank-creating States can ever resume specie payments; for concert is impossible; and when silver is worth ten per cent., the Banks, issuing notes at six and seven per cent. will never lose three and four per cent. for patriotism. The patient is killed at last!

The Boston Banks have suspended specie payments. All New England must now follow. All the Safety Fund (New York) Banks explode the moment the news from New York reaches them. The Legislature of Massachusetts will, it is said, be forthwith called together. The Legislature of New Jersey is already summoned. The State must now go to work, and attempt to revive the patient whom the Experiment has killed. But, can they? No, never. I shall be very slow to believe that the hundreds of Banks in twenty-six bank-creating States can ever resume specie payments; for concert is impossible; and when silver is worth ten per cent., the Banks, issuing notes at six and seven per cent. will never lose three and four per cent. for patriotism. The patient is killed at last!

The Boston Banks have suspended specie payments. All New England must now follow. All the Safety Fund (New York) Banks explode the moment the news from New York reaches them. The Legislature of Massachusetts will, it is said, be forthwith called together. The Legislature of New Jersey is already summoned. The State must now go to work, and attempt to revive the patient whom the Experiment has killed. But, can they? No, never. I shall be very slow to believe that the hundreds of Banks in twenty-six bank-creating States can ever resume specie payments; for concert is impossible; and when silver is worth ten per cent., the Banks, issuing notes at six and seven per cent. will never lose three and four per cent. for patriotism. The patient is killed at last!

The Boston Banks have suspended specie payments. All New England must now follow. All the Safety Fund (New York) Banks explode the moment the news from New York reaches them. The Legislature of Massachusetts will, it is said, be forthwith called together. The Legislature of New Jersey is already summoned. The State must now go to work, and attempt to revive the patient whom the Experiment has killed. But, can they? No, never. I shall be very slow to believe that the hundreds of Banks in twenty-six bank-creating States can ever resume specie payments; for concert is impossible; and when silver is worth ten per cent., the Banks, issuing notes at six and seven per cent. will never lose three and four per cent. for patriotism. The patient is killed at last!

The Boston Banks have suspended specie payments. All New England must now follow. All the Safety Fund (New York) Banks explode the moment the news from New York reaches them. The Legislature of Massachusetts will, it is said, be forthwith called together. The Legislature of New Jersey is already summoned. The State must now go to work, and attempt to revive the patient whom the Experiment has killed. But, can they? No, never. I shall be very slow to believe that the hundreds of

CHARLOTTE:

Friday, May 26, 1837.

A. Gould.

The Agency of the Bank of the State at this place will receive hereafter no payment and deposit, only the Bills of said Bank, and those of the Bank of the State Bank and those of the Old Bank of Northern Carolina, 26th May, 1837.

The above Card is inserted under our seal head by particular request. Our readers, and in fact every one, will be surprised at the rejection of Notes of the Bank of Cape Fear. This card was handed to us a few hours ago, and we shall now inform our readers of the cause of this, as we understand them.

The Distress.—We think it unbecoming to apologize to our readers, for occupying so much of our space this week with the correspondence of the National Intelligencer. They feel much interested in knowing the true situation of the North, and we believe we could give them more correct information than is contained in those letters. If the writers are to expand on (and we believe they are) our opponents' most lamentable picture from what

and twelve months ago. At that time, we presented to the world the strange anomaly of a nation free from the encumbrance of a National Bank and an overflowing Treasury. What a sad state! With a large surplus in the Deposits of the Government, it is not able now to pay claims against it in the Currency which was once so plenty as to "rise up the Mississippi and master man down." So much for the "expansion" of our sage doctor. The country has truly despaired to death.

The New York Committee.—The Committee appointed by a meeting of the Merchants of New York to go to Washington to remonstrate with the President, relative to a recent Treasury Circular; also to ask that instructions be given to prevent the commencement of suit on the Custom House bonds, and also to represent to Congress to intercede, made a report in a general meeting of the citizens on the 8th instant. Following letter was received from Mr. Van Buren, in reply to the letter addressed to him by the Committee, in which they state what they believe to be the true cause of the pressure in the Money Market. It will be seen that Mr. Van Buren declines repealing the Treasury Circular, also refuses to call an extra session of Congress; but promises to extend to the Merchants the relief as he can give consistently with the existing laws relative to the Custom House bonds.

Wilmington, May 4, 1837.

REMARKS: I have bestowed on your communication the attentive consideration which is due to opinions, wishes and interests of the respective parts of my fellow citizens in whose hands you act.

The correctness of the judgment which, in consequence of an undoubted right you have in general terms pronounced upon particular points in the policy of the late and present administration, you cannot expect me to concur. My opinions on those points were distinctly announced to the American people before my election, and I see no reason to change them. But however I may differ with you upon them, as to respect to the causes of the existing evil, may be assured of the warm interest I shall feel, in whatever concerns the mercantile community, of my deep sympathy with those who are suffering from the pressure of the times, of my readiness to adopt any measure for their relief, consistent with my convictions of duty. The propriety of giving to the Collectors of the revenue, instructions of the character desired, mainly involves inquiries into the extent of the power of the Executive over the subject, the presentation of the Treasury, and its probable rights and expenditures for the remainder of the year. These examinations have been directed, in progress, and the result will be communicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to Collector at New York, who will be instructed to make it publickly. A few days will be required to form a safe conclusion upon some parts of investigation, but there shall be no unnecessary delay.

The other subjects to which you have called my attention, are, first an immediate repeal of the law requiring specie in payment on sales of public lands, issued by my predecessor, for the purpose of enforcing a strict execution of the Act of 1828, which forbids the allowance of credit on land sales; and secondly, for an extra session of Congress by calling a meeting of Congress.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. STATES OF AMERICA.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, great and weighty matters claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States, form an extraordinary occasion for convening them, I do, by these presents, appoint the first Monday of September next, for their meeting at the city of Washington; hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble in Congress, in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of [i. e.] the United States to be borne affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-first.

M. VAN BUREN.

The following resolutions were submitted to the Legislature:

Resolved, That a strict construction of the act of 1828, the only act which could have been referred to in the President's answer, was unknown during the administration of Mr. Monroe and Mr. Adams, to Gen. Jackson during the first seven years of his administration; that the necessity for such construction is not assigned in the Specie Circular, as one of the reasons for issuing it, and we consider the distinction made by the President between the notes of solvent Banks and specie, as regarding the former as credit, to be erroneous,

and at variance with the true interests of the country.

Resolved, That we dwell with satisfaction upon the fact mentioned by the President, that several of the States have not yet chosen Representatives, and we trust that a prompt Provincial Legislature will elect the representatives of these States to the Union, so as to represent the best interests of the country.

Resolved, That we yield our hearty assent to the principle of the act incorporating the first Bank of the United States; which deserves such an institution to be conducive to the successful conducting of the national finances, and productive of considerable advantages to trade and industry in general.

Resolved, That the interests of the Capitalists, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics and industrial classes, are dependent upon each other, and any measure of the government which prostrates the entire business of the community, will also deprive honest industry of its reward, and we call upon all our fellow citizens to unite with us in removing from power those who persist in a system that is destroying the prosperity of our country.

Resolved, That the other causes of the existing distress, are the defeat of Mr. Clay's Land Bill, the removal of the public deposits, the refusal to re-charter the Bank of the United States, and the issuing of the Specie Circular. The Land bill was passed by the People's Representatives, and vetoed by the President—the bill rechartering the Bank was passed by the People's Representatives, and vetoed by the President. The People's Representatives declared by a solemn resolution, that the public deposits were safe in the United States Bank; within a few weeks thereafter the President removed the public deposits.

The People's Representatives passed a bill recalling the Specie Circular; the President destroyed it by omitting to return it within the limited period—and in the answer to our address, President Van Buren declares that the Specie Circular was issued by his predecessor, omitting all notice of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is amenable directly to Congress, and charged by the act creating his department with the superintendence of the Finance, and who signed the order. We therefore,

Resolved, That all these circumstances indicate an intimation of monarchical principles into our system which demands the prompt and regular action of every patriot.

Our readers may judge from the following article extracted from the New York Mercantile Advertiser, relative to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collector of New York, how far relief has been extended to the Merchants by the Government.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The following notice from the Treasury Department in relation to Custom House Bonds, was received by us at a late hour last night. We draw from it these conclusions: 1st. That while the Bonds remain unpaid, no new credit will be extended to the obligor, and that all accruing duties must be paid in cash. 2dly. That the collector may extend the time of payment for thirty, sixty, or ninety days, not exceeding beyond the 1st of September next, if payment is made in part, or additional security furnished in cases where great hardship, embarrassment or insolvency, is shown to exist. 3dly. That the appropriation of Congress, and the state of the Treasury, are such as to forbid further or more extended indulgence.

We consider the relief, in fact, as nothing, and the special pleading of the Secretary of the Treasury much like General Jackson's reasons for pocketing the Currency Bill. We think much more effect will be produced at Washington by the suspension of specie payments, which will prevent the call for specie with which the Atlantic Banks were threatened on 1st July and 1st October, than by any thing else. The administration, in endeavoring to grasp every thing, has been caught in the snare of its own net. We leave them to disentangle themselves, as well as they can, from the portion of "the crisis" which their own measures have produced. Like Esau, their hand has been against every man, and they can not wonder if every man's hand is against them. The merchants of this great city, who have created this surplus to be divided among the States, are to have no sympathy and no indulgence—unless it be clearly for the interest of Government to grant it. It is precisely such relief as a grasping creditor would give to an unfortunate debtor on part payment and adequate security for the balance, at a shorter period than it could be enforced by due course of law. The parade of sympathy for the distress pervading the commercial community, goes with us for what it is worth—nothing—it is not felt—and therefore it is not believed.

Extra Session of Congress.—On reading Mr. Van Buren's letter to the New York Committee, the reader will perceive that he declined calling an extra Session of Congress at the request of said Committee, not being able to "see at present, sufficient reasons to justify me (him) in requiring an earlier meeting, than that appointed by the Constitution." Now, all must know that "sufficient reasons" have transpired to justify him in requiring an earlier meeting, than that appointed by the Constitution, from the fact, that in the short space of "ELEVEN DAYS" he issues the following Proclamation convening Congress on the first Monday in September. There is something rotten in Denmark, depend upon it, that has brought Mr. Van Buren to his senses, or he would never have acceded to the request of the Committee by calling a meeting of Congress.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. STATES OF AMERICA.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, great and weighty matters claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States, form an extraordinary occasion for convening them, I do, by these presents, appoint the first Monday of September next, for their meeting at the city of Washington; hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble in Congress, in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of [i. e.] the United States to be borne affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-first.

M. VAN BUREN.

The following resolutions were submitted to the Legislature:

Resolved, That a strict construction of the act of 1828, the only act which could have been referred to in the President's answer, was unknown during the administration of Mr. Monroe and Mr. Adams, to Gen. Jackson during the first seven years of his administration; that the necessity for such construction is not assigned in the Specie Circular, as one of the reasons for issuing it, and we consider the distinction made by the President between the notes of solvent Banks and specie, as regarding the former as credit, to be erroneous,

and to impede the realization of their note with specie. This is said to be a measure of sufficient necessity; and from the situation of affairs it now clearly inferred that if the Banks continued to redeem their notes with specie every Merchant generally would be破 and the Banks themselves necessarily injured; a suspension therefore was recommended as the only mode of benefiting the country. The U. S. Bank also came into the market, but with great reluctance, and finally, when a handle would be made of this circumstance by its opponents. Confidence had been considerably restored at the North by this measure—so much so, that a considerable rise had taken place in the stocks, viz. U. S. Bank rose from 26 to 110; Phoenix Bank from 75 to 90; State Bank from 20 to 25; Delaware and Hudson Canal from 50 to 75; Boston and Providence Rail Road from 90 to 101.

(C) The following resolutions were adopted by a Convention of the friends of the "Integrity of the Union," held in Harrisburg, Pa. on the 1st instant. The spirit with which this meeting was conducted is a guarantee that Pennsylvania at least will endeavor to make the bonds of our Union indissoluble.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States has no constitutional power whatever over the relation of master and slave, in any of the States of the Union.

Resolved, That whether Congress does or does not possess the right of legislating on the subject of the Abolition of Slavery within the District of Columbia, it would be unwise and impolitic in the extreme, to assert or exercise such right; as any attempt to do so would impair the harmony and mutual confidence of the States, if not peril the integrity of the Union.

Resolved, That each State has the exclusive right under the Constitution, to judge of, establish, and maintain within its own borders, its own system of domestic relations and domestic policy; and that every attempt by the citizens of one State to denounce or invalidate the established institutions of another, is unwarranted by the Constitution, and hostile to the peace and harmony of the Union.

Resolved, That no State could be justly required to recognize as valid, under the constitutional compact of the States, a measure which should violate its internal security and peace, or abrogate the rights of property of its citizens; and that we pledge ourselves to unite with the people of the other States, in opposing such infractions of the Constitution, and in maintaining the domestic repose of every member of this confederation.

Warren District.—In this Congressional District, Col. Maclin, of Franklin, also an Administration man, has taken the field in opposition to Gen. Hawkins. This is the strongest Van Buren District in the State, and the Whigs are too weak to "fight on their own hook;" but, we presume, they have the power by concentrating their vote, to elect that candidate of "the party" least objectionable to them.—Raleigh Register.

Federal Court.—This Court adjourned on Saturday evening but little business having been done. The Mate and Seamen of the Steam Packet William Gibbons, charged with plundering the Passengers, after she was wrecked on our coast, were tried. The men were acquitted, but the Mate, Andrews, was found *Guilty!* In consequence however, of some mitigating circumstances, the Court only sentenced him to six months' imprisonment and a fine of Ten dollars. Badger, for the U. States, the District Attorney being absent—W. H. Haywood, Jr. for Prisoners.—ib.

Fayetteville District.—Lauchlin Bethune, Esq. (Adm.) is announced in the last North Carolina Journal as a Candidate for Congress, in opposition to Edmund Deberry, Esq. (Whig).—Fay. Obs.

By late accounts from Florida, it appears that the celebrated Osceola has at last surrendered, and is anxious to emigrate to the west. Numbers of the Indians have gone to Tampa Bay for the purpose of emigration, where they are allowed to dispose of their cattle and ponies. Osceola with four hundred warriors and some seventeen or eighteen hundred other Indians, men, women and children are now at Lake Monroe, where it is said he entertained the troops with an Indian Ball dance.—N. C. Jour.

Some of the papers affirm that Gen. Jackson has involved himself in heavy liabilities for a relative who has failed, to the extent of seriously impairing his private fortune. His heartless dictum, that, "all who trade on borrowed capital ought to break," may perchance be written on his own heart stone.—Wilmington Advertiser.

Tin, which has heretofore been considered a metal not to be found in America has been discovered in great abundance in Missouri. Near the Chariton river, in that State, Lead and Iron are said to exist in a pure state. One individual is stated to have melted down 32,000 pounds of Copper, from the ore found on the surface of the ground.—Raleigh Register.

"Here comes the distress Mail," said a little boy, as the Express rider came galloping up Market street. We were struck with the appropriateness of the title; for, indeed, it had been loaded with distress, from all quarters almost ever since it was established. Scarcely has it arrived, until questions like the following are anxiously asked: "How many failures?"—"What news from England?"—"Any prospect of relief from across the water?" It comes to us bringing distress in every line, and departs burthened with the like and intelligence.—Balt. Chron.

A full length statue of Washington, to adorn the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, arrived at that place 16th inst. in the ship *Moscou*, from Marseilles.

An order was noticed yesterday, we understand, at the U. S. Quartermaster's Office, in his city, for the immediate transportation of 3 Regiments and 5 companies of Artillery, from the Florida service to Camp Sabine on the Sabine river. We cannot divine what may be the object of this sudden movement, unless it be in some way connected with our difficulties with the Mexican Republic. Perhaps the Hon. Secretary of War may have no other motive in sending the troops to Camp Sabine than to prevent the rapid desertion from some of the Southern States which is said to be in progress.

We were credibly informed, a few days since, by a gentleman direct from Natchitoches, there were near 2000 persons,—one-half slaves—camped in that vicinity, who were on their way to Texas. Many planters, it is reported have left their farms with a crop newly planted and started for Texas with their negroes. They had been deceived, by the treachery of the times into large purchases of lands, and now that the bubble has burst, and they can no longer enjoy their imaginary wealth or the means of paying their debts, are fleeing to Texas with their negroes, as the only means of saving any thing from the general ruin.

What a commentary does this present upon this glorious attempt to provide the country with a safe, unchangeing hard money currency.—New Orleans Bulletin.

An Editor in Trouble.—The following good-humored article, with its bill of fare appended, is from the Tuscaroosa, a good and true Van Buren paper, published in Mississippi. We could only remark, in reference to this worthy editor's case, that it might be far worse with a man who has, thus far, plenty of corn cake every day in the week:

"This is our 48th No. and luckily for us it is that the volume is so near its completion: for never was a poor devil of an editor so high being "starved out" as we are "at this present writing." Ay, we are threatened with starvation! Think of that, ye rump-fed scribes, who thrice a day regale your luxurious bellies on mutton-chop, roast beef, dumplings, and perchance, turtle soup and fricassee chickens, (Zounds! how our mouth waters!) washing the same down your pampered gullets with old October brown and bright, or sparkling Champagne! Think, ye "good, fat, stock-headed," pure, and unribbed Whig editors, who are constantly crying out against the "spoils" men, and the "party's" liberality to its editors—think of a democratic editor, a whole hog Van Buren and Ghoulson man, so nigh starvation, that one No. 3 mackerel per diem, and a half bushel of corn meal for a fortnight, is almost his whole allowance.

This is no exaggeration. Town and town officers and individuals owe us trifling sums for printing, and, although we have dumped and dunned them, with an obstinate perseverance, week after week, through our columns, we can't induce them to call and pay their debts; we cannot collect money enough to furnish ourselves with the luxuries of pork and flour; neither of which have we been able to procure during the last four months. As for party patronage, we would not give a picayune for the patronage of the whole democracy, if a fair display of its benefits has been exhibited to us. If we had ever dreamed of being "rewarded," we might with truth exclaim—

"How! How! where are the 'spoils' thy glowing fancy pictured?"

EXTRACT FROM AN EDITOR'S DIARY.
Sunday—Corn bread, molasses, and coffee.
Monday—Corn bread, coffee, and mackerel.
Tuesday—Corn bread, potatoes, and salt.
Wednesday—Corn bread, coffee, and mackerel.
Thursday—Corn bread, mackerel, and potatoes.
Friday—Corn bread, potatoes, and salt.
Saturday—Corn bread, mackerel, and onions.

[A true bill.] Attest: DEVIL.
April 12th, 1837.

Power of Slave.—It is on the rivers and the boatmen may repose on his ears, it is in the high-ways and begins to exert itself along the courses of land-conveyances; it is at the bottom of mines a thousand feet below the earth's surface; it is in the mill, and in the work-shops of the trades. It rows, it pumps, it excavates, it carries, it draws, it lifts, it hammers, it spins, it weaves, it prints.—Webster's Lectures.

Criminal Statistics.—From an examination of 975 convicts in Auburn State Prison, it appeared that 4 had been educated at College, 11 had an academical education, 230 could read, write, and cipher, and 218 could read, and write, 213 could read, and 262 could not read. Five hundred and eighty-nine committed their crimes under the influence of strong drink.

It has been calculated that if the capital of the U. S. Bank (35 millions) were in one cubic block of gold, it would measure on each side 50½ inches, and weigh more than 36 tons.

The force of Ridicule.—The Boston Post says—"No dirk has been seen in the Ohio Legislature since a member appeared there with a wooden one in his bosom, and a long scabbard handle attached to it."

A Biography of Robespierre lately appeared in an Irish paper, which concludes thus: "This extraordinary man left no child behind him except his brother, and he was killed at the same time."

All letters to the Subscribers to be addressed to them at Lincoln.

FULNEWIDER & BURTON.

May 22d, 1837.

150

Counting.—A western paper recently apprehends the practice of counting after the usual hour of retiring to rest. The writer says "asking a wish is certainly not a dead of darkness!"—and remarks that all who "spark" after bed-time are justly condemned to those who "go forth as thieves in the night."

We are authorized to announce Capt. John JENNINGS DUNLAP as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the Superior Court, at

